

# THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXII, No. 8

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, July 19th, 1934

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

## United Church

Empress—  
Sunday School, 10:30 a.m.  
Church Service, 11:30 a.m.  
Bible, 2 p.m.  
Social Plains, 4 p.m.  
Rev. A. J. Law, B.A., Pastor.

### CARD OF THANKS

On behalf of the Anglican Girls, Mrs. Lush wishes to thank all those who helped in any way to make the Camp held at the Sask. River, a success.

### Further Highway Contracts

The third group of contracts for main highway graveling will be awarded by the provincial public works department on July 18. These contracts will cover graveling and second course work on the Gardiner, Leithbridge highway, and from Monarch to Picher Creek, Camrose to Bawlf, Edmonton to Telford, on the Edmonton.

## Wedding

The wedding of Miss Isobel Cloughton to Mr. A. T. Arndt, of Ituna, Sask., took place at Ituna on June 16th, 1934. The bride and groom left immediately for Lethbridge, visiting the bride's parents for a few days, later taking up their journey to the coast via Edmonton and Calgary—on their return they called at Empress, staying with Mr. and Mrs. D. Lush for a short visit. They will reside at Ituna, where Mr. Arndt is in the garage and machine business.

Lloydminster highway near Fort Saskatchewan, on the Edmonton-Morrisville highway, and on the Jasper highway from Stony Plain to Selkirk. Progress is being made on the graveling contracts awarded some time ago in certain sections of the province.

Rev. J. S. Parke and George Dark, Jr., left by car, the first of the week, on a trip to Regina and other points.

## Anglican Girls' Camp

Saskatchewan River Grounds  
Affords Plesant Camp Accommodation

From July 2nd to 8th, a most successful camp was held for Anglican Girls under the leadership of Mrs. David Lush, of Empress, assisted by the following superintendents: Mrs. C. M. K. Parsons in charge of the Alaska Group; Mrs. Hancock, of Brock and Kindersley Group; Mrs. N. P. Storey, of Empress Group; and Miss Bessie Penner, the leader of Saulty Girl Guides. About 45 girls were in camp altogether. Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Robertson, of Empress, were efficient camp cooks.

Camp officially opened with supper Monday evening. During the night the camp received its baptism, when the elements showed what they could do in the way of rain, thunder and lightning. However, all's well that ends well, and in the morning the campers awoke to gaze over the beautiful Saskatchewan River bathed in sunlight.

Tuesday saw the commencement of regular camp routine: 7 o'clock, cooks on duty. 7:30 campers arose. 7:40 physical training. 7:50 morning prayers. 8:00 breakfast. 9:45 camp inspection. 10:00 to 11:00, each group with superintendents.

11:00 to 12:00, the highlight of the morning, swimming parade. 12:00 dinner (for which every one was ready).

1:00 to 2:00 p.m., relaxation hour, when peace reigned over the camp.

2:00 to 3:00, study groups. 3:00 to 5:00, swimming, fishing, etc.

5:30, supper. 6:30 to 7:30, organized games, soft ball, etc.

7:45, prayers. 8:00 to 9:00, camp-fire, tape and evening song.

9:30, lights out. 10:00, silence.

Swimming was under the direction of Mrs. N. P. Storey, assisted by one leader who took charge of the little ones.

For the study period in the afternoon the camp was divided into three groups, according to the age, as follows: Junior Group, aged 8 to 12, who took for their week's study J. W. A. Pledges; Intermediate Group, aged 13 and 14, who studied Basil Matthews' "Life of Christ"; and Senior Group, 15 and over, who studied Bruce Barton's "The Man Nobody Knows."

For the afternoon swimming period, the children were taken on the ferry to the opposite bank of the river. For many this was a great treat, being their first experience in crossing the river by ferry—in fact some of the children had never before seen a river.

One of the most enjoyable expeditions at camp was fishing party. Fishing from the diving raft, about fifty fish were caught, which were thoroughly enjoyed at breakfast next morning.

A field day was arranged and held on Thursday morning, when the camp was again divided into three age groups. Robbers were awarded to the winners in each event, and small prizes given to the successful competitors who were: Ruth Robertson, Jr., Alaska; Bernice Holmes, Int.; Saulty; Winnifred Adams, Sr., Alaska. A special prize was also awarded.

## Empress Sports Day, July 25

The Empress Sports Day will be held on July 25. The program will include: Airplane Flights, Open Baseball Tournament, Ladies' and Gent's Soft Ball, also a Junior Hard Ball Tournament, picture show and big dance at night.

Hot weather on Sunday, drew a big attendance to the swimming place at the Saskatoon river. There were quite a number of cars from Burstall.

From July 1 to 11, precipitation measurement at Empress was 1.0 inches. Weather throughout the past week has been dry and hot. South and west winds have been very hard on the late crops and with garden stuff they now are in urgent need of rain. Some of the early sown crops which had good growth are reported as doing good and are well headed out.

to Winnifred Adams for points scored.

Programmes at camp fire were varied and highly entertaining. These were put on by the various groups, and showed outstanding talent amongst many of the performers. This part of the day's routine was most attractive, the singing which followed proving especially popular.

A celebration of Holy Communion was held on Friday morning, Rev. S. Parke, of Empress, officiating. The portable altar and organ made this outdoor service most inviting.

Several visitors attended our last camp fire, when the campers paraded in masquerade costumes: Dinglehooper and his dog winning the prize for outstanding costumes.

After the programme, votes of thanks were rendered to all who helped to make the programme a success, and a pretty gift was presented to the commandment by Mrs. Barbara Hancock on behalf of the girls.

Honors for Camp Efficiency went to the Saulty Group, and for Sports to the branch from Alaska.

The time for breaking camp came all too quickly, the day being warm and sunny. The one thing that consoled the departing campers was the anticipation of another camp next year, when old acquaintances would be renewed.

The following clergy spent part of the time at camp: Rev. C. M. K. Parsons, Alaska; Rev. H. Hancock, Brock; Rev. Orme, Kindersley; and Rev. J. S. Parke, Empress.

## Alberta Crop Report

All crops in Alberta are at present making good progress under more or less ideal growing conditions, with the exception of the east-central section where the early drought and the hoppers have left their mark, and where July rains have not been as heavy or as frequent as in other areas. In this section the grain crop will be light.

Over most of the province the first half of July has brought considerable moisture, the rains having varied from occasional showers at intervals of a few days in many parts of Southern Alberta to frequent and heavy rain-storms in central and northern areas. The result is a very satisfactory supply of moisture which verges on superabundance in some of the central and northern districts where the need of a period of warmer weather is beginning to be felt, and where an extension of the present rainy spell would mean a somewhat serious retarding of crop development.

The past two weeks have been characterized by violent electrical disturbances and severe hail storms over a portion of central Alberta, where heavy damage has been done to crops in limited areas, this reaching as high as 75 to 100 per cent in individual cases. The districts chiefly affected in between Red Deer and Edmonton and east towards the Saskatchewan border. There has also been some damage in a few isolated districts in southern Alberta.

The fear of damage by frost is distributed in some of the reports from the west central and northern districts, but while the temperature has dropped to

## Field Meeting At

### Illustration Station

A field meeting will be held at the Illustration Station, on the farm of John Barnes, on July 25, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Official representatives from Experimental Station, also Specialists from Entomological Laboratory, Lethbridge, will take part in the programme. Soil Drifting and insect pest problems will be featured in addresses given.

You are cordially invited to be present. Come and enjoy a profitable afternoon.

low points in one or two of these districts, the damage thus far has not been extensive or severe.

Most of the wheat in the province is headed out and generally speaking is showing a good healthy stand, with a rank growth in some of the central districts. Coarse grains are also heading out and showing good progress. Haying is also progressing, and the aggregate crop will be fairly substantial, although light in a number of districts. Late sown feed crops give promise of quite heavy yields, and there is every indication of a very much improved feed situation this fall.

There appears to be a more confident feeling among the rural population in the province, consequent upon the greatly improved general crop outlook. Every when interest has been shown in the various field days held. There is a gratifying demand among farmers in central and northern districts for Yorkshire quilts, indicating the increased determination to improve the quality of hogs. (cont. on back page)

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## Field Meeting, Bindloss

on ILLUSTRATION STATION,

John Barnes, owner, co-operating with the Dominion Experimental Farms,

**Wednesday, July 25,**  
at 3 O'clock in the Afternoon

Official Representatives from Experimental Station, also Specialists from Entomological Laboratory, Lethbridge, will take part in the programme. Soil Drifting and insect pest problems will be featured in addresses given.

You are cordially invited to be present. Come and enjoy a profitable afternoon.

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## Object-Lesson Of Peace

Whatever may be the individual reaction to customs houses as between Canada and the United States, there is general unanimity upon the world view of the lesson presented by the unique fact that not a gun nor a flag stands as provocation between the two countries throughout the whole extent of the international boundary.

This is so phenomenal a situation that it has attracted universal attention, been the subject of thousands of after-dinner and more ceremonious addresses, and stands today in a belittled world as a supreme example of what understanding and goodwill can do to preserve the peace of an immense borderline, to cement friendship between two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family.

For more than 100 years, peace has existed between the Canadian and American peoples, and it is almost inconceivable that any set of facts or factors could disturb the serenity of the relationship existing between the nations north and south of the boundary line.

That goodwill and understanding has been of almost incalculable benefit to Canada. Billions of dollars of American money have been invested in this country; hundreds of thousands of American people have come to settle in our midst. That money has helped materially in the development of Canada; those people have contributed their share to the upbuilding of a great Dominion of the British Crown. Together they have helped to achieve that economic diversity upon which Canada has been able to build its economic fabric on a national scale. These facts are evidence of the confidence with which the people of the sister country view their neighbors to the north and testify to the keen appreciation they have of the solidarity of British institutions and British forms of government.

The unique and signal character of this unfortified frontier, the amity between the two nations, and the close economic relations which seem to stand superior to trade rivalries, have attracted attention of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which proposes now to make a special study of the factors lying behind a situation which stands as an compelling object-lesson to peoples of the globe.

Whether or not any definite conclusions can be reached, whether or not a tangible cause can be detected from obvious facts, which might be made applicable as a general world principle, remains to be seen. The facts stand in their amazing isolation—peace, goodwill, and understanding are better weapons of defence than all the guns ever forged and all the forts ever built.

Superficially, at least, it would appear the fundamental background to the phenomenon is of the spirit, and for that reason, too intangible to lend itself to any concrete definition or to be written into any formula for use of peoples who, similarly situated geographically, cannot get along together.

Whatever the finding, the lesson stands for the world to view—an irrefutable proof of what two nations may do if they have the will to live in peace and amity, convinced evidently that, demonstrating their intent goodwill by dispensing with the so-called weapons of the defence, neighbors may live in harmony without inciting those conditions of the mind or of the body politic, which lead to war.

## Probe Working Of The Brain

## Fue High Radio Currents To Stop Functioning Of Limited Areas

From a University of California, psychologist used high radio currents to stop the functioning of limited areas of the brain without interfering with the other parts to study the purposes of particular centres of the brain, was described to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

This somewhat startling method of probing the functional workings of the brain was based on the research of Dr. Clarence W. Coombs, head of the university's psychology department. Dr. Brown suggested his method of brain study should prove serviceable in solving anatomical and psychological problems in which a small controlled elimination of function is desired.

## Fixed Price For Tobacco Growers

## Imperial Tobacco Company Of Canada Limited Signs Tobacco Growers' Agreement

Gray Miller, president of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Ltd., states that the Ontario cured tobacco growers are now practically assured for 1934 a price based on 27c per lb. for an average crop. Although we are still without any assurance that other manufacturers will follow our lead, we have now agreed to meet the request of the growers for a 2c advance price, and we have given them our definite undertaking in writing to adhere to that basis for the 1934 crop, provided they can secure an agreement from the other manufacturers to pay the same price.

## Looseness Of The Bowels During The Summer Months

It is seldom, during the summer, that most people are not troubled with some form of looseness of the bowels. Generally it develops into Diarrhoea, Dysentery or Summer Complaint, and has a tendency to weaken the system. Do not check the discharge too suddenly. Do not eat spicy or indigestible foods. Put only by the T. M. L. Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Do not expect a substitute. Be sure and get "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry" for it.

## Modern War Implements

## Britain Installing Rapid Fire Gun In Fighting Planes

A big gun era begins in aerial warfare. A 27-millimeter, rapid fire automatic gun is being installed in some of the larger fighting planes of Great Britain and promises to have "incalculable advantages" over the opponent carrying only the ordinary machine guns.

The heavy gun shoots more slowly, sending out its messengers of death at the rate of only five in four minutes. But each shell weighs a pound and a half and is considered certain to disable any plane however slightly the contact is effected. And the slow-shooting heavy gun trusts to its long range to give it victory over the hornets. The small, light plane with its spitting machine gun is never to be permitted to come within effective range of the heavy gun.

The report says: "Excellent results at both ground and air targets have been obtained at 2,000 yards." Possibly that gives British air fighters a fine start over all competitors in the armament race. But the presumption is that before long the new development that new device was developed by experts connected with one of the great armament manufacturers takes the form of a battle always has been international.

And even if the British government seems complete control of that particular matter, it can be certain that shortly after the usefulness of the invention has been demonstrated, arms makers of other nations will be out with guns for airplanes that can shoot shells just as big, just as far and perhaps just as big, faster—Detroit News.

## Prairie Missionary Efforts

## Doctor Credits Christianity With Great Progress In Asia

The change which Christianity worked in the conditions of millions of women, and the part which Christianity took in working out the forms was the theme of an address at Highgate, South Africa, by Dr. J. R. Mott, president of the World Missionary Council, at a meeting of women workers of all Christian denominations.

The effect of Christian missions upon the lives of women would be sufficient evidence, he said, to convince him of the worth of foreign missions. An additional argument lay in the devotion and the achievements of Christian women in the missions.

To thousands of women in heathen lands the relief brought by the medical missions, the establishment of hospitals, and the creation of nursing services had been immense. Women took the lead and did the greater part of the work in this field of service. It might be said that Christian missions had created the medical profession throughout Asia.

## Fortune Has String Attached

## Man Must Marry By Christmas 1934 To Inherit

John Francis Gallagher, of parts unknown, takes unto himself a wife on or before Dec. 25, 1934, and he will receive £100,000 from the estate of Mrs. Zarah, 142 Well Hall Road, Eitham, London, Eng.

The offer of wealth was disclosed in a letter from Mrs. Zarah to Acting Mayor J. A. McKersich of Winnipeg. She said she was obliged to make a public appeal as to her nephew's whereabouts because she had lost all trace of him several years ago.

Mrs. Zarah, in her letter, said the last address she had of her nephew was box 130, Carlson, Alta., and general delivery, Prince Albert, Sask. If Gallagher is not located and married by the date set, Mrs. Zarah's estate will bequeath all her real and personal property to the church and charity.

## Cost Of Farm Production

Dominion Agricultural Bulletin on prairie farm costs, says: A half-cent a grain farm in the prairie province when operated by one man and seven horses would be able to produce wheat at 75 cents per bushel, and when operated with a 19 h.p. tractor and two horses, the cost would be increased to 85 cents per bushel.

## Proved Idea Wrong

Remarkably vigorous tomato plants have been grown out of doors at Fairbanks, Alaska, under continuous daylight for six weeks, despite the reports that daily artificial, or artificial, light and day exposures of 12 hours or more are injurious to tomatoes.

Obilgate plants are plants which can grow in but one light condition.

## Synthetic Rubber

## Automobile Tires Now Made In U.S. From New Substitute

The first American synthetic rubber automobile tires which look like real rubber and wear fully as well, were announced recently.

They were described as a potential challenge against excessive rubber prices and a guarantee of American rubber independence in war-time. The synthetic rubber now costs about a pound, against 15 cents for foreign real rubber, which has ranged from five cents to more than a dollar.

The announcement was made jointly by the Dupont Company, makers of the synthetic rubber, and the Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Dayton, Ohio, making the tires.

The synthetic rubber is made of acetylene, water, and soda. The acetylene comes from coal and limestone, so that all the ingredients are home products.

J. A. MacMillan, president of the Dayton Company, issued this statement: "These tires have been subjected to rigid laboratory and road tests and have proved themselves fully the equal of tires built of natural rubber. They have been placed on automobiles opposite tires built of natural rubber and have been subjected to severe usage."

## Use Of Radium

## Dr. Shepley Deals With Advance Made In Use Of This Medium

## In Recent Years

"It is definitely recognized today that the scope of radiotherapeutic attack has so widened that it now embraces very large per centages of the total cancer field," Dr. Earle R. Shepley, radiotherapist for the Saskatchewan cancer commission, of Saskatoon, told delegates to the Canadian Medical Association at Calgary. His paper dealt with the advances made in the use of radium as a therapeutic agent since its discovery in 1910.

"Because of late recognition," Dr. Shepley said, "a large per centage of cases of cancer cannot be considered from the viewpoint of curative attack. In those that have been given curative treatment, procedures possibly not more than one-third are cured. From these groups, a large number require palliative radiotherapy." This is a matter of importance, because such procedure reduces suffering even if not effecting a cure, Dr. Shepley explained.

## Will Regulate Tariffs

## Dr. Shottwell Explains Powers Given To Roosevelt

Economic problems, including tariff questions, would be more smoothly adjusted between Canada and the United States as a result of the powers to regulate tariffs given to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. James T. Shottwell, former Canadian representative of the United States at the peace conference in 1918 and at present professor of history at Columbia University, New York City, told Ottawa, Canadian Club. Formerly these powers were the prerogative of the United States congress.

Tariffs under executive decree, would operate without the intrusion of political prejudices formerly seen. Dr. Shottwell said. His audience included Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, Sir Robert Borden, wartime premier and Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, former prime minister and Liberal leader in the House of Commons.

## Gold In Canada

Gold is found in every province of Canada except Prince Edward Island, and in point of value it ranks with coal as the two most important mineral products of the Dominion, states the Department of Mines, Ottawa.

"Minnow" submarines weighing only 12 tons and measuring 29 feet in length have been given successful underwater tests in Japan.

In English law, a bailiwick is the district within which a sheriff may exercise jurisdiction.

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## Regular White Elephant

## Automatic Game-Minister From India Lots Of Trouble

Rev. Elbert M. Moffatt, chief treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, was a busy tourist man when he arrived from Europe on the liner American Trader, with a 45 calibre automatic revolver.

The automatic became a source of trouble to Mr. Moffatt before he left Bombay. The weapon was taken there by a bishop's sister, whose American friend felt she would need something to protect herself when she was so far from genteel Oklahoma.

It is however, illegal to have a pistol that is not registered by the police in India. And the police refused to register the pistol because its bore was the same as that of theirs.

The bishop's sister appealed to Mr. Moffatt to take the pistol back to the United States when he sailed.

He had it in his possession for two weeks before he left India with his wife and their children. And the police kept a constant watch on him, which was most embarrassing.

When he arrived in the United States he asked the pistol on his customs declaration. The customs agents said they were not interested. He felt relieved that he was not violating any law, but the helpful customs agents said: "While the pistol does not violate our law, it violates the New York State law, course."

Mr. Moffatt threw up his hands. "I am," he said with determination, "taking it to the nearest police station."

## A Miracle Of Speed

## Nineteen Girls In Lumber Factory Make Shift In Minute

Those who refuse to believe that a shirt with all its stitching, trimming, button-hole, and so forth, can be made in one minute, should go to a building in London, and see nineteen girls, seated at nineteen tables, separated into two blocks, by a moving conveyor, performing this miracle of speed. Each girl performs one operation. One sews cuffs, another makes collars, another button-holes. All the time shirts in various stages of completion are moving along the conveyor from one table to another. At full pressure the minute can be reduced, it is said, to fifty-five seconds!

## Gift For British Admiralty

Charles Courtney, master locksmith, arrived in London from the United States and he would present to the Admiralty certain rings and articles of wearing apparel belonging to the late Lord Kitchener. Courtney said he saved the articles from H.M.S. Hampshire, the ship which carried Lord Kitchener to his death while on an official mission during the war.

## Husband Needed Sympathy

In granting a divorce to a talkative woman at Toledo, Ohio, Judge James Austin explained that it was given "as a favor to her husband." Mrs. Northrup V. Mueller did not get a divorce because she was not to be allowed by judge, attorneys or bailiff after she began a recital of her domestic afflictions. The husband did not contest the action.

## Population Of India

## Showed Increase Of Thirty-Four Million In Last Year

Dr. J. H. Hutton, C.I.E., I.C.S., chief commissioner for the census of 1931, in his census report wrote that for long China was considered to hold the greatest aggregate of human beings in the world more or less under the same administration, but India's population now even exceeds the latest estimate of the population of China. The difference between the kind of government China has had during the present century and the kind of government that India has had could not be better illustrated.

The census of 1931 gave India a population of 335 millions or an increase since 1921 of just under 34 millions. The increase in the ten years from 1921 to 1931 is alone almost equal to the total population of France or Italy and much greater than that of important European powers like Poland and Spain. If there was an increase of 34 millions between 1921 and 1931, a similar or even greater increase between 1931 and 1941, bringing India's population almost up to the 400 million mark which is envisaged by Sir John Megaw, cannot be deemed as impossible—Calcutta Statesman.

## Kept Old Appointment

## Friends Met In Denver On Schedule After Twenty Years

Three men entered the office of a Denver newspaper promptly at 11 o'clock on a recent morning to keep a rendezvous made 20 years ago. The trio consisted of Earl E. Anderson of El Centro, California, H. H. Bromley of Denver and F. A. Donk of Rocky Point, Colorado.

They explained that one night in 1914, while all were living in Denver, they made an appointment to meet in that particular building a score of years later.

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W. N. U. 2053

# Large Volume Of New Wealth Is Brought To Canada Annually By Tourists From Other Countries

In initiating measures looking to the stimulation of tourist traffic the Senate gives further evidence of its determination to make good use of seasonal time.

The proposal advanced by Senator W. H. Dennis, of Halifax, that there should be present promotion agencies commended itself to both party leaders, and to his fellow members generally.

The volume of the new wealth that is brought to Canada annually by its touring visitors was shown by several of the speakers to reach impressive totals, exceeding the net value of many of the larger native industries.

Systems of public highways have been constructed at great expense, Senator Dennis pointed out, and they should be utilized to the best advantage of the country. Certainly the extension of good roads into districts which only a few years ago were considered remote added substantially to the attractions offered by the Dominion. Large new areas of varied charm and interest have become easy of access.

There is force and logic also, in the suggestion that fresh efforts should be made to promote the sale of "See Canada First among our own people. As Senator Melchen observed, more Canadians are travelling in the United States than Americans travelling in Canada, although there was no question of the superiority of the Dominion's attractions. A "favorable balance" of tourist trade is not a mere paper balance. It is "cash in hand."

Strange twists and turns in international exchange values of the world have inflamed profoundly the tourist movements of recent years. The flow from this continent to the Old World has dwindled since the pre-depression days. A strange turn in the tide was marked by the arrival in New York City of a liner carrying 12 "dollar tourists" from Europe. The visitors, who include Belgians, Germans and French, are permitted five days of "rubber-reeching" in New York by the special-rate arrangement.

Canada's "pool" train plan has provided low-cost facilities for travel within the country. It is possible that the transatlantic excursion will make their widely scattered, but expensive means of sightseeing. The new flow of Americans from Europe is ascribed to the decline of the dollar abroad. If there is to be an era of mass travel Canada should claim its share of it.

The personnel of the committee appointed by the Senate to investigate both east and west. Its finding should be helpful generally to the local and local agencies of promotion now operating.—Toronto Globe.

## Find Grain Growing Expensive

Europe May Decide In Time To Buy Canadian Wheat

Jackson Doolie, joint general manager of the Bank of Montreal and president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, was a guest of honor at the Canada Club while on a visit to the Old Land. During his remarks he pointed out that the production of wheat in Europe is an uneconomical basis, and prophesied that with the return of more normal times various nations are likely to conclude that the purchase of that cereal from this country and other grain growing lands, is the most sensible and cheaper plan. It is to be sincerely hoped, that his prognostications come true.—Brantford Examiner.

## A Strange Deal

In a contract bridge game at Boulder, Colorado, Dr. Leonard R. Pratt of Boulder, and R. C. Martin of Denver, partners, held all the red cards in the deck. Their wives, against whom they were playing, held the blacks. The women got the bid at once. They were victorious and by making the bid on a "laydown," netted 2,400 points and received a premium for a "rubber" game.

## Fast Fire Engine

What is believed to be the fastest fire engine in the world has just been installed at the race track in Brantford, England. It can attain a speed of more than 100 miles an hour. In recent tests it was found that the engine can reach any part of the two-and-a-half-quarter-mile circuit within one and a half minutes.

W. N. U. 2053

## Ghost Town In Carolina

Abandoned Forty Years Ago But Reason Not Known

In the heart of North Carolina is a brush-grown valley lies a mysterious, deserted village—"ghost town" abandoned by its inhabitants 40 years ago for reasons unknown.

Remains of the houses are still in the once flourishing municipality of Parkwood, five miles from Carthage, and so are the bush-lashed streets, set in the beautiful valley through which flows a winding stream dear to a fisherman's soul.

But for the last 40 years no persons have lived in what now is the rendezvous of bats and birds and snakes. Residents of this community profess not to know why the settlement was left the place which principally was the manufacture of millstones.

The time-stained register of the Grand Hotel carries its last entry on April 2, 1891.—Moose Paper of Baltimore, Md. He, who horse and driver, cost his firm 75 cents for the night. The name of the clerk receiving the paid bill is now illegible.



By Ruth Rogers



## Had Thirty-Year Start

Records Indicate Brantford, Ontario, Had First Woman Journalist

When it comes to a showdown as to who was the first woman journalist on the continent, Brantford, Ontario, will plump in favor of Mrs. Alice Lemmon Keeler Hart, who started writing editorials a century ago for Brantford's earliest journal, the Sentinel.

Rival claims by Mrs. Anne Royall, an American, and Mrs. Kate Mansfield, who lived in Brantford, are refuted by P. D. Deville in the Brantford Examiner that Mrs. Hart's career antedated both of these by about 30 years.

Her entrance into newspaper life was due to her first husband, David Keeler, being induced by Nathan Sage, also more proprietor in the infant village of Brantford, to come from Rochester, N.Y., in 1833 and establish a paper. Next year Keeler met, wooed and in a few weeks wed Alice Lemmon, recently arrived with her parents from Ireland. The young bride started writing editorials for Keeler, realizing her talent, encouraged her work.

Keeler did not stay long in Brantford, however. Belonging to what George Brown, founder of the Globe, used to call "the intelligent yeomanry of Upper Canada," he championed the rebel cause of William Lyon Mackenzie a little too warmly. When the uprising failed in 1837 he fled to Rochester, where he lived in exile till his death in 1849.

In a manner reminiscent of Edna Ferber's heroine in "Cimarron," Mrs. Keeler carried on the editing of the paper, and in 1859 her father, Thomas Lemmon, took it over, changing the name to "the Brantford Courier and Grand River Commercial Advertiser."

Shortly after Keeler's death, his widow married D'Arcy Hart, but she continued to write her editorials. Her fame had by this time travelled farther than the Brant county hamlet. She lived to an advanced age.

## New Type Of Plane

Will Be Propelled With Paddle Wheels In Prediction

Aeroplane having neither wing nor screw propellers were pictured to the American Association, Society of Mechanical Engineers, at Berkeley, California, as the possible aerial craft of to-morrow, by M. K. Kistler, professor of aeronautical engineering at the University of Washington.

Professor Kistler outlined the essential feature of this new type of aircraft as resembling nothing so much as the time-tested ferry boat propelled with paddle wheels. Instead of water would be the ocean.

Radio is dangerous to workers who come within 10 feet of the powerful element.

## Created Wheat Grass

Supply Of Seed Falls Far Short Of The Demand

In spite of the fact that there is considerable wheat grass seed being produced in Western Canada, the supply is still far short of the demand. This is due in part to severe drought which has vitiated the prairie sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta during the last few years, since created wheat grass has had its widest distribution in that area. These conditions have demonstrated its exceptional drought resistance and ability to produce in a dry climate, but while the plants were able to make substantial growth on available spring moisture and to produce heads, the supply of moisture was frequently insufficient to fill the seed.

Demand for seed of the "Fairway" strain is most insistent. Seed distribution of this variety has been quite general so that, although both ordinary crested wheat grass and the "Fairway" variety have grown in the semi-arid sections of the south, the latter has been grown almost exclusively in the northern districts, and these have been more favourably situated with regard to moisture. Good seed crops have been obtained therefore of "Fairway" crested wheat grass and the seed has been sold at a considerable premium over ordinary seed.

For these reasons it would appear that seed stocks produced in Western Canada will soon consist largely of the improved variety.—Crested Wheat Grass bulletin, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

## Danger From Hopper Poison

Careless Handling Results In The Loss Of Livestock

Careless handling of grasshopper poison has caused the death of a number of animals in the Saskatoon district and constitutes a serious danger to human beings, Dr. Norman Wright, veterinarian, warns. Five cattle, four horses and a dog have died during the past few weeks with ten miles of the city of Saskatoon from this cause.

Showing the risk some people take, Dr. Wright points out that he saw a farmer driving out of the city with two small puppies in his car and other groceries. Over the top of the wagon box were planks on which the farmer had thrown some bags of the pest poisoned bran. The water from these was dripping down on the floor.

In the case of the dog, the farmer was spreading the poison from the back of his wagon by means of a fanning mill. The dog ran behind the wagon and was poisoned. The cattle, four horses and a dog have died during the past few weeks with ten miles of the city of Saskatoon from this cause.

## FAMOUS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CELEBRATES JUBILEE



On June 22nd and 23rd the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of its founding. Established in 1874 with an enrolment of twenty-eight students, there are now twenty-six large buildings with approximately one hundred lecture rooms and laboratories. The recreation grounds include, besides the college campus, a magnificent park and recreation field of more than 1,000 acres. The grounds of the college comprises more than seven hundred acres of high-class land. Herds and flocks of livestock to the extent of more than two hundred animals are kept for class work and research. The development of O.A.C. 21 Barley and O.A.C. varieties of wheat and oats are concrete evidence of the great value of the experimental work done at the College, which has meant many millions of dollars to farmers in Canada and the United States. The layout shows two of the buildings of the Ontario Agricultural College. Top, is the Dairy Building; bottom, is the Field Husbandry Building; and inset is a picture of Dr. G. I. Christie, who is president of the College.

# Increase Of Scientific Knowledge Will Be Important Factor In Stimulation Of World Recovery

The whole world is now absorbed in a study of social problems. The ultimate aim of all industry, science, government and sociology is for a better life—better living conditions; better health; better food; better government; better houses; in fact, for better everything.

It is my impression that the immediate future will bring a great change in our mental attitudes toward the physical world, that it will bring into existence new pieces of information which will completely change our scientific viewpoint. It is not what we know that is so important. It is what we do not know. Most of what we know can be found in libraries, in the minds of people and in processes as they exist today, but we have no conception of what a small per centage this is to what there is yet to know.

As an illustration, we perhaps do not recognize it, but everything that ever moved on the earth has been moved by energy which came directly from the sun. Our coal and oil deposits, our forests, our crops and everything that lives on the earth is simply an energy contribution from the sun. We do not know, except in a very superficial way, how the energy which is given out by the sun is transmitted to the earth. We do not know how plants pick up this energy and convert the inanimate carbon dioxide and water into the vital materials so necessary for our existence. This, when understood, will open up an entirely new conception of things that can be done.

It is not difficult with this information in hand to predict the propulsion of airplanes by radiated energy with the power plants located on the ground. Nor is it difficult to envisage the entire system of aerial navigation which would be unaffected by fog and general weather conditions.

So much of our information today does not consist of basic understanding. It is known to us only by definitions. We say we can see through a pane of glass because it is transparent, and yet we do not know the first principle of how light is transmitted through glass. We say a copper wire is a conductor of electricity and yet even our best scientists do not know even in a small way, how electricity passes through one. We rub our hands together; we say they are warmed by friction, and yet we have no knowledge to-day of the magnetism of friction. We know we have ball bearings but as to the exact action of lubrication little, if any.

thing is known, and in the commonplace things that are used in the electrical industry, such as magnetism, electric charges, etc., we have only a very superficial knowledge. We know these things exist, however, but we can see their effects.

Each time we discover new things, which a short time ago we did not even know existed. I cannot help feeling that in a very short time we are going to break loose another great piece of basic information which will keep us industrially busy for a great many years to come. I think if we write down as our immediate problem these things with which we are dissatisfied we have a long list of things to do. We can make our cities less noisy; we can take dirt out of the air; we can conditioning our clothes; we can have television and an unapproached number of other things.

There are many people who don't think human progress can continue on its present standards. Still others think that we have to go back to lower standards of living because they see no way out of our present difficulty. There are, however, a substantial number who know something of the development of civilization, do not regard the evidence presented as justifying either a state of a retrograding standard of living. Many of us do not believe the world is finished, or that we must curtail human effort and desire. We do believe that the world is facing a difficulty which is forward and not backward. Our civilization as a whole is new. It is itself an experiment, and just because we have encountered difficulty is no cause for despair. We must find out what is wrong and then we must give up our hope of a better and more secure life.—Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President in Charge of Research, General Motors Corporation.

## World's Sheep And Wool Situation

Industry Benefited By Improvement In The Demand For Wool

Canada, of course, is not a competitor in the world's mutton trade, says the 1934 Annual Market Review of the livestock and meat trade, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. At the same time Canada is a factor to the extent that any changes in the better or worse are reflected in the Canadian market. In no far as wool is concerned, Canada is a real factor in the trade as a whole, and the industry has benefited in a marked degree from the recent improvement in the consumption of wool. Favourable lambing seasons in the world's major mutton and wool producing countries promise an appreciable increase in output during the ensuing season. Conditions are particularly favourable in Australia and New Zealand. Improvement in the wool market has been almost spectacular and promises to continue. The advance in values at wool sales early in 1934, added to the improvement in growers' returns from the industry and the appreciation in price combined with more favourable seasons, have brightened the situation most remarkably.

## Dangerous To Reduce

Women Who Fast For Sale Of Slender Figure Are Taking Risks

Women who fast to achieve a slender figure for the sake of a slender figure do so at a greater risk to their health than do men undergoing similar privations, the American Medical Association for the Advancement of Science was told by Prof. H. J. Deuel, of the University of Southern California. Medical school authorities said: "Women develop a much more pronounced acidosis during a week's fasting than do men." Prof. Deuel said: "This condition is associated with the inability of females to oxidize fat during starvation as completely as the male subjects are able to do."

## Power In Chat

According to one of the cereal chemists who addressed a millers and bakers convention in Toronto recently, an immense source of power lies in the left hand of the farmer, the cereal crops. While it might be all right to use the occasional surplus of these for heat producing purposes, the farmers can use them to much better advantage lightening up their soils.

Two William Hill silver forks were sold recently in London for \$375.







## Doukhobor Element In British Columbia Have Lost Franchise

Ottawa.—Disfranchisement of Doukhobors in British Columbia, that religious group accused on one hand of bombing trains, burning schools, organizing mass parades, and on the other of just being queer people with queer ideas, raised a storm in the House of Commons.

Led by two British Columbia Conservatives, George Stirling and William Estling, the house passed a clause in the Elections Act disfranchising all Doukhobors in British Columbia who had no vote provincially. It will affect 2,000 or 2,500.

But the new law did not pass without a fight. The Doukhobors were painted in conflicting tones. Industrious, hard working people who should not be persecuted as a group when a few hot-heads among them, trusted on such parades and the disregarding of all laws. Then came the other picture—the Doukhobors decreed to lose the franchise because they voted en masse on the dictation of their leader, Peter Verigin; they were arrogant, disregarded all laws and conventions, terrified settlers living near them and generally refused to act as good Canadian citizens.

"This will be a standing disgrace to Canada and all Christian countries," said Hon. W. R. McEwen, former minister of agriculture, one of the leaders against disfranchisement. "Some of us haven't much religion, the Doukhobors seem to have too much, but it seems to me we need much people to keep up any sort of decent average in this country. It happens some of the believers do not worship their creator better in the main than fully or partly clothed. To persecute them would only intensify their disregard for all things Canadian. That has been the history of all persecuted people, including early Christians."

W. K. Estling (Cons., West Kootenay), said the Doukhobors themselves did not want the vote and re-

cently passed a resolution thanking the Dominion in anticipation of being without it. He told of Doukhobors voting en masse at the last federal election, one poll returning a solid Liberal vote.

Grote Stirling was more specific in his charge. He told of a solicitor for the government at the 1920 census at Grand Forks having to run away from the Doukhobor colony for fear his clothes would be pulled from his back, the leaders in the midst attempt being two girls.

Settlers in that community, living close to the colony, were in actual fear of their lives, while 35 schools were burned last year in British Columbia as a protest against provincial laws demanding attendance of Doukhobor children.

Mr. Estling told committee members they need not feel any great concern about the Doukhobors. For 14 years prior to the last general election there had never been a Doukhobor vote cast. They did exercise their franchise in the last election but displayed no individual interest, simply marking their ballots as carefully instructed to do by Peter Verigin, their spiritual leader.

"They have no regard for Canada," Mr. Estling said. "They do not recognize any provincial laws; they will not register births, marriages or deaths nor will they obey any collection of interest on the Young and Dawes loans in British Columbia and have cost the British Columbia government the British Columbia plan to remain in the Old Country if his hopes are realized."

Norman Pearson, tall, fair-haired, 38-year-old frontonian, who is winning many awards for his music has established himself as one of the Dominion's foremost cricketers, will attempt to realize his ambition when he reaches England—to play in first class county cricket there.

Pearson, despite his youth, has compiled a record in two months of play this season that is believed unequalled in Dominion record books. During that time he knocked up five centuries, passed the two-century mark once and scored a total of 1,023 runs. His high score was 221 runs. And to make his record more remarkable, three scheduled games were rained out.

Centrics are being given en route at all the larger cities on the prairies and in eastern Canada.

The party will sail for England from Montreal on the Duchess of Athol.

## Chief Constable Resigns

C. H. Newton, Head of Winnipeg Police Force, Retires After Long Service

Winnipeg.—Chris H. Newton, chief constable of the Winnipeg city police for the past 15 years, has resigned, and the reins with which he had guided law guardians of the city were in the hands of George Smith, chief of detectives.

Mr. Smith is the chief concern of the Winnipeg police commission after that body accepted the resignation of Mr. Newton. The resignation tendered on June 15, was accepted with regret by the commission just one hour after discussion of the situation arising out of a charge of assault laid against the former chief by Joseph O. Erick, watchmaker.

It was stated the resignation was accepted with no other motive than the chief's desire to retire. He will receive of the city \$10,000.

Mr. Newton, president of the Manitoba Cricket Association and prominent executive of the Chief Constable Association of Canada, joined the Winnipeg police force in 1901 as a patrolman. His superior cricketing ability was believed to have won him rapid promotion, until in 1919 he was appointed to the chief constable's post.

## Boys Start On Tour

Famous Kitchikano Band Will Sail From Montreal For England

Vancouver.—Canada's champion Indian band, the Kitchikano Band, of Vancouver, has left by boat en route for a two-months tour of England, leaving after returning home. At least one of the 45 youthful musicians plans to remain in the Old Country if his hopes are realized.

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## Farm Debt Adjustment

Senate Froms On Bill And Carries Amendment

Ottawa.—Provision in the government's farm debt adjustment legislation whereby a mortgage costing a farmer in excess of seven per cent may be liquidated on payment of the principal and three months' interest.

The bill was reported for third time at a rate of five per cent was frowned upon by the senate, banking and commerce committee.

It was held this would make it impossible for farmers to secure mortgages. An amendment was carried unanimously making it possible for the mortgagee to hold his contract when so challenged, by reducing the rate to seven per cent.

The committee proposed only one other amendment. A provision that would allow the government-in-control to acquire any real estate in such counties as would be deemed necessary and expedient.

The bill was reported for third time as amended.

## MAY COME TO CANADA

MacDonald is the chief concern of the Mother Country at the present time, as his physicians declared that he take a rest.

Mr. MacDonald will take at least three months' rest, and it is thought he may make a trip across Canada.

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## Relief Cheques

Payment Of Dominion's One-Third Proportion Is Authorized

Ottawa.—Cheques in varying amounts, from less than \$100 to \$37,231 as the Dominion's one-third proportion of provincial relief operations, were authorized by order-in-council issued in the House of Commons. The amounts authorized included:

Alberta, \$77,661.

British Columbia, \$207.

Saskatchewan, \$64,614.

Manitoba, \$5,672.

Ontario, \$1,000.

Quebec, \$1,000.

Prince Edward Island, \$1,000.

New Brunswick, \$1,000.

Nova Scotia, \$1,000.

Yukon, \$1,000.

Nunavut, \$1,000.

Northwest Territories, \$1,000.

Southwest Territories, \$1,000.

East Territories, \$1,000.

West Territories, \$1,000.

Central Territories, \$1,000.

North Territories, \$1,000.

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West Territories, \$1,000.

## Trade Agreement Is Reached Between Britain and France

### To Visit Dominion

Reported That Ramsay MacDonald Will Holiday In Rocky Mountains

London.—The Daily Herald states that Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald has "practically decided" to spend his long vacation from official duties in Canada, including in a walking trip through the Rockies.

A projected trip up the Amazon river in Brazil was rejected, the Daily Herald said, on account of the intense heat. Friends of the prime minister looked with disfavor upon his suggestion of spending the three-months health-seeking vacation in Newfoundland.

Internal politics in Newfoundland might worry the work-worn premier, it was feared. The newspaper reported that a long sea cruise was rejected on the grounds Mr. MacDonald would spend much of his time reading. He has suffered a great deal from eye strain during the last few years.

The visit to the Canadian west was finally proposed as the best possible rest for the premier. It was not stated who would accompany Mr. MacDonald but his daughter Isabel was believed almost certain to go with him. She has accompanied her father on all his trips away from England.

French guests are given as the guarantee clauses of United Kingdom goods subject to French quarantine restrictions, which will be admitted from the United Kingdom during the period of the agreement.

Britain retains the lion's share of the Pechinich coal trade, France undertaking to maintain the full existing per centage quota. In turn, British mine owners agree to take pit-prop from the French free list.

With a view to stimulating mutual tourist trade both countries agree to put printed publications advertising tourism on the free list.

The agreement will be brought provisionally into force on Aug. 11, pending ratification.

Each country undertakes to grant the other most-favored-nation treatment.

All French quotas on British goods are to be restored to 100 per cent, calculated on the basic period which generally is 1926.

France is to grant a 20 per cent surtax on French goods is abolished.

Guarantees are given as to the quantity of French goods to be admitted from the United Kingdom during the period of the agreement.

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## Britain Not Prepared To Make Payment To U. S. In Goods And Services

Washington.—A British reply that Great Britain was not prepared to make partial payment of its debt in goods and services was received by the state department without comment.

The formal note, delivered to the state department by G. B. Osborne, charge d'affaires, related to a suggestion by Secretary Cordell Hull in a note of June 12.

The British note said the experience of German reparations had shown that transfer of goods was as unfeeling to British economic affairs as transfers in cash and could not be entertained by Great Britain.

The British note emphasized that the primary question for settlement was the amount that should be paid. In administration circles that declaration was considered as making clear that Great Britain had not intended this country, in effect, that it would make no payment of any kind until the present debt funding agreement had been revised downward.

Secretary Hull's note of June 12, after setting forth the American position in opposition to British reasons for failing to pay on June 1, explained that Great Britain had made many suggestions for payment in kind and hinted that such payments might open an avenue for settlements.

The text of the British debt note follows: After careful consideration of the note which you addressed to me on June 12, His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom feels there are two questions to which it may be useful to make further reference.

In the first place, His Majesty's government would observe that in its note of June 4 they did not suggest payment of the British war debt was legally contingent upon payment of the debt acknowledged by them. What they said was that it would be impossible for them to continue in a situation in which they would be called on to honor in full their war obligations to others, while continuing to suspend all demands for payment of the war obligations due

to them. This was a statement not of law but of fact.

Secondly, as regards the suggested payments in kind, His Majesty's government would recall that the experience of German reparations showed that transfer difficulties are not solved by a system of deliveries in kind.

As the committee, presided over by General Dawes, pointed out in 1924: "In their financial effect, deliveries in kind are not distinguishable from cash payments."

In fact, economic objections to cash payments would apply with equal force to deliveries in kind, unless those deliveries were to consist of indigenous products of the debtor country (excluding re-exports) and unless they were to be accepted by the creditor country and consumed by it in addition to the goods taken from the debtor country in the normal course of trade.

If the United Kingdom were not to receive payment for goods exported on commercial accounts, her exchange resources available to purchase cotton and other goods from America would still further diminish. Therefore, while not unwilling to give further consideration to possibilities in this direction, His Majesty's government does not at the present see any method of putting such a plan into practice which would be likely to extend credit to the government of the United States of America.

In the view of His Majesty's government, the primary question for settlement is the amount that should be paid, having regard to all the circumstances of the war debts.

They regret that up to the present it has not been possible to make further progress in this matter but they will welcome the opportunity of resuming discussion whenever it may appear that payment of the debt acknowledged by them would be likely to extend credit to the government of the United States of America.

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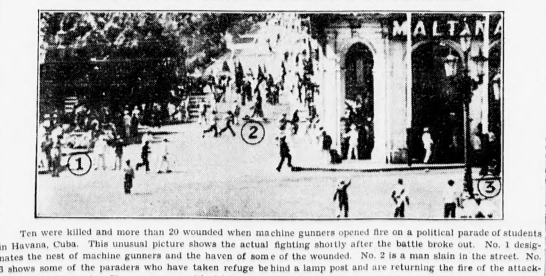
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Men were killed and more than 20 wounded when machine guns opened fire on a political parade of students in Havana, Cuba. This unusual picture shows the actual fighting shortly after the battle broke out. No. 1 shows the rest of machine guns and the haven of some of the wounded. No. 2 is a man slain in the street. No. 3 shows some of the paraders who have taken refuge behind a lamp post and are returning the fire of the attackers with their pistols. The cameraman risked his life to get this picture.

## Icebergs Of The Antarctic

Whiter And More Beautiful Than Those In Norway

Admiral Byrd in his recent voyage along the hidden front of the Antarctic Continent east of King Edward VII. Land reported what was apparently the greatest number of icebergs ever seen in one day, but other Antarctic expeditions have recorded vast groups of bergs at one time. This particular stretch of unknown shore is probably the greatest breeder of bergs in the world.

To the east of Byrd's position, Charcot saw more than 5,000 bergs in forty-eight hours; in the whole summer season he saw 10,000. Scott recorded "numberless" bergs in one day west of Cape Adare, and Shackleton thousands in one day in the Ross Sea.

The distinctive Antarctic berg is very different from the conventional glacier berg, which is the only kind seen in the north polar regions, although glacier bergs also exist in the Antarctic. But the bergs which by their beauty and variety so fill the Antarctic traveller with awe are the flat, tabular masses which break off from the shelf ice. They are also whiter and, as their specific gravity is less than that of the glacier bergs, they float higher out of the water. They are enormous. The corded tabular berg was forty miles long, reported by Mawson.

When a squadron of these shining white islands parades across the sea on a sunny day, waves dash against their sides, they are very impressive. Their sides arise in the season are sharp and clean cut with a few caves of a deep-blue color, eaten into them along the water line. Sometimes, near the water, they are a pale yellow.

Toward the end of the season, when the sun and warmer air have had their corrosive effect, the giant bergs take on strange and often beautiful forms. They may be wasted almost to the water's edge, with columns rising from the snowy base instead of the solid mass which was there when the berg started north. Or an arch so high that a ship could sail through it has been found. Towers and castles, vast caves, pinnacles and steeples, all sorts of forms which the careless sailor would have taken for the weather, can be seen. And the caves are the deepest, softest blue, a blue that is all the more striking because of its white setting.

### Proud Of Their Age

Washington State Women Golfers Readily Admit Fifty And Over

Women golfers of Washington state are willing to admit their age. Steps have been taken by the Washington State Women's Golf Association to inaugurate a women's tournament for senior and middle-aged to the amusement of many of the members. 10 female players readily admitted they were 40 or more.

As one eligible explained it, the elderly women are proud of the fact that they still can shoot a good game at 50.

"We would rather the world did know our ages when we can still carry our clubs around after reaching the half-century mark," she said.

### Will Start Growth Earlier

Scientific Feed Makes Seed Germinate Ahead of Schedule

A scientific feat that is almost the equivalent of abolishing winter—a new kind of rejuvenation process for seeds that promises to be of immediate benefit to the farmer—has been accomplished by the department of agriculture.

It has found that the longer wavelengths of light, the red, orange and yellow rays, have the almost miraculous power of rousing seeds from their winter's dormant state, a sort of living death, and start them growing several months ahead of schedule. This new process of "near-resurrection" was discovered and developed by Dr. L. H. Plant.

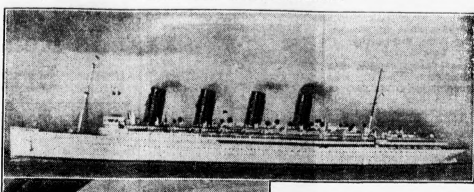
### Amplifies Heart Beat

Heart beats of infants will be audible at a distance of 10 feet if an apparatus being perfected by scientists at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, works successfully. Dr. L. W. Sontag, who is directing research workers in the construction of the machine, says the heart sounds will be amplified and recorded on a moving ribbon of paper.

The entire human race could be wiped off the earth with only 40 pounds of the toxin which causes the deadly food-poisoning known as botulism.

W. N. U. 2003

## FAMOUS OCEAN LINER MAURETANIA



The veteran Cunard liner, Mauretania, the Aristocrat of the Atlantic, and former holder of the "blue ribbon" of the North Atlantic, probably will be converted into one of the fastest cabin liners afloat. It was learned. Her days as a luxury liner are numbered. At the end of this month she will leave Southampton on a four-month pleasure cruise and this may be her last voyage of this nature. The most yacht-like of all the giant ships afloat, the Mauretania is 780 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 30,704 tons. She was built in 1907 and from 1910 to 1929 was the fastest liner on the Atlantic route. Our top picture shows the Mauretania starting on one of her trips, while left, a view of the Public Rooms on the A deck taken from the Lounge.

Careless smokers caused 31 fires in Nova Scotia in the first quarter of 1934.

### Not Given Much Space

Old Scottish Paper Allocated Items One Paragraph

Were newspapers of the early 18th century generally minute or did the Scots practice thrift in the matter of newsprint? The question arose when a copy of "The Scots Courant," dated May 9 to 11, 1711, was presented to The New Brunswick Museum. Printed on both sides in two columns, the single-sheet, edition measures five inches by ten.

The publication covered a wide range of news two centuries ago, although each topic received only one small paragraph. With evident elation, the editor announced that "two mails from Flanders and one from Holland came this morning." Some of the items, however, were dated April 23.

The "lead story," an account of Peter the Great's movements, said: "The Czar, who was expected at Leopold from Silesia," gone back from Moscow to quell an insurrection. The last letter from Podolia, Bay states the Palatine of Kow and the Son of the Tartar Khan, have several places on the frontier and have laid siege to Palenbach between Blackwell and Zarlow. They are joined by great numbers of Cossacks. . . . The Prince has defeated two Muscovite detachments.

Other European dispatches told of wars, war rumors and internal strife. A reference to the sitting of parliament at London revealed the political leanings of the publication: "The Resolution of the Parliament for making good the public debts and deficiencies which amount to about nine millions, have given an unusual satisfaction of the wisdom, justice and honor of the present House of Commons."

### Birds Are Inactive

Jay Is Most Chatter Music And Has Wide Repertory

Birds from the entire down are very inactive. The ostrich where he lives, alone, is silent, but in a country where the lion should be roars. The reason for this is, we are reminded, that admitting the lion roars, he gradually learns to roar himself. And small birds, bantams imitate puppets, and green finches imitate yellow hammers. They seek their food in winter together and they gradually steal each other's call. The jay is an insatiable imitator, soon jay-ing in the repertory not only the cries of songs of other birds, but also the bleat of the lamb and the neigh of a horse. Even the nightingale imitates a nightingale's song it is sometimes quite easy to detect phrasas he has borrowed from other birds.

### Powerful Microscope

A German scientist claims magnification of six thousand times, sufficient to see the atom and electron, with his new microscope, in which he uses invisible light rays to make the tiniest matter visible.

If farmers are to be paid for not growing wheat, and workers for not working, why not pay merchants who don't do any business?

### Earth's Lowest Spot

Dead Sea Lies 1,500 Feet Below Sea Level

The Dead Sea has been named. This strange lake in Palestine, which according to tradition, is supposed to cover the towns of Sodom and Gomorrah, lies 1,300 feet below sea level, the lowest spot on the earth's surface. Supporting no life, with the exception of a few microbes, surrounded by an intensely hot region inhabited by thieves and savages, destitute even of bird life and rarely navigated, this body of water has been the subject of many myths and superstitions. It is about forty-seven miles long and from five to ten miles wide, covering an area of about 340 square miles. The Dead Sea apparently has no outlet and is fed by the Jordan and a few other rivers, which bring various salts with the 6,000,000 tons of water they pour into it daily. This water evaporates, the salt remains. The south shore has an extraordinary ridge of rock salt, seven miles long and about 300 feet high, called the Khamsi Umm (ridge of Sodom). The water is six times as salty as that of the Atlantic Ocean and contains 187 pounds of salt to the ton. Bulk for bulk, it is heavier than the human body, which therefore does not sink in it.

### Willing To Oblige

Little lobby had been allowed to stay up to supper one night on the strict understanding that she should behave very well and not ask for anything on the table.

When dessert came all the guests were attended to, but she was overlooked.

She sat despondently for a time, and then was struck by a bright idea. She exclaimed in a loud voice, "Who wants a clean plate?"

Farmer: "If things get too bad, we can eat our forest preserves."

City Boy: "You're nothing on us; we can eat our traffic jams."

### Cycles Of Grasshopper Outbreaks

Prairie Chickens And Grasshoppers Flourish In Dry Years

Associated with periods of abundance of grasshoppers, the prairie chickens also reach their highest numbers at this time, but there is no dry springs being favorable for the chicks and the abundant food supply of young grasshoppers, said Dr. H. D. the Dominion Entomological Branch in a talk to the Kinsman Club at Brandon, Man. The history of outbreaks of grasshoppers showed, he said, that they occurred in definite cycles which were associated with similar cycles of dry years, whether or not the dry periods be caused by sun spots. With that information in mind, it was to be expected that the present grasshopper outbreak might occur in the next year or so, and that probably another outbreak would occur in 1943 or 1944. The methods of forecasting outbreaks by means of egg bed surveys were explained by Dr. H. D. and in giving an outline of natural control factors as well as practical methods as practiced at the present time, the fact was emphasized that the first successful poisoning of grasshoppers was done in the late Mr. Criddle at Teasdale in 1912. Since that time the "Criddle mixture" has been adopted and modified by the various provinces and states. At the present time, experiments were still being carried on with new baits in the hope of increasing the efficiency and cheapening the general cost of grasshopper control.

### Life's Ten Best Things

1. Good health.
2. Congenial work.
3. Loyal friends.
4. Absorbing books.
5. Useful service.
6. Financial competence.
7. Diverging hobby.
8. Supreme faith.
9. Nobility of character.
10. Love of God.

—Grenville Kleiser.

## Destroyers Of Wealth

Rats Invading Western Canada Are Menace To Grain

People in Western Canada are beginning to recognize that a new country possesses numerous advantages that seem gradually to disappear with the advance of civilization.

A man from Regina is visiting in Eastern Canada refers to the startling increase in the number of deaths in the West. There was a time when most of the country beyond the Great Lakes was free of these rodents. While they were numerous in Eastern Canada for many years they seemed to avoid the new districts although there was unlimited attraction for them in the amount of grain available everywhere and of which they are very fond. Eventually a few were carried westward, presumably in returning freight cars that had carried grain to eastern ports. Then the trouble was on in earnest, for vast quantities of wheat in elevators and warehouses throughout the West were a irresistible magnet. Not alone did they come from the east, but the growth of Vancouver a seaport was a coincident that meant the importation of oriental rats that are a genuine danger in any country. They are said to be the carriers of disease, including that scourge of Asiatic countries, known as bubonic plague. These rats are of large size and have a voracious appetite. It is easily imagined how destructive they can become in a country where grain is so plentiful.

It is scarcely understandable that human beings have remained so tolerant of the rat. The latter has invaded the country of every continent, and the world except the polar regions. Even in a country of limited population such as Canada, the depredations of rats cost millions of dollars annually. Occasionally in the larger cities there are campaigns organized to destroy them, but there is no sustained argument, national effort, or organization to eradicate these destructive and dangerous pests. It is no exaggeration to say that the government could afford to spend large sums of money in efforts to eradicate the rat and in doing so they would accomplish an economic miracle. Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

## Profitable Grain Production

Quarter-Section Farm Too Small For Profitable Operation

Farm budgets for economical wheat production is the title of one chapter in the bulletin, on costs of producing farm crops in the prairie provinces, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The bulletin given show the probable losses and anticipated revenue from various sized grain farms, and have been prepared in the main from information drawn from other chapters of the bulletin, representing what results might be expected from operating various sized grain farms according to different methods. The calculations are upon local conditions depending upon soil conditions in different districts but undoubtedly indicate the effect of size of farm and method of operation on the cost of production and total net return. The size of the farm is undoubtedly an important factor in profitable grain production. The quarter section farm seems entirely too small for this purpose, the reason being that the overhead costs for equipment and labour are altogether too high, while the revenue obtained is much too small. The cost of producing wheat on such a farm, with an average of 18 bushels per acre, would be approximately \$1.02 per bushel.

## University's New Policy

Doors Opened To All Who Might Profit By Study

Doors of the University of Chicago were opened to "all who might profit by study," regardless of whether they have had previous academic training. President Robert Maynard Hutchins has announced. The university's new policy permits enrollment of students-at-large. They may participate in university studies without necessity of working toward a degree and without academic requirements. Intellectual capacity is their only qualification.

Electrical experts have designed apparatus that photographs a human heart in action, showing any changes in the rate of pulsation and other features that may indicate disease.

A volcanic lake which boils at one end and freezes at the other has been discovered in Unimak Island, Alaska.

Australia will send 5,000,000 boxes of apples to England this year.

## Choosing A Vocation

Something To Think About When Considering Your Life Work

Professor Ellsworth Huntington, of Yale University, uttered a statement the other day that suggests that perhaps we have been worshipping false gods in the business of choosing a vocation. Said this educationalist: "An intellectual is no more devoted to society than a good craftsman, a good mechanic or a competent farmer."

An Ontario paper, commenting on this remark: "This is something which it would be well to impress upon young minds, at a time when they are selecting their life work. In the past the tendency has been to urge our brightest boys and girls to study for the professions. The result is that there are many doctors and lawyers who should have been mechanics; and many mechanics who would have made excellent premen. If they had received the proper direction in their youth. The result of this tendency in education is seen today, with so many young men in the cities out of employment with no chance of becoming located in congenial work for which they are suited."

Probably we need a reorientation of thought on this business of deciding upon a vocation. Perhaps an "old order" should yield place to "new." The "old order," or to be more correct, the old conception, was that a profession—such as being a doctor, lawyer or clergyman—was more "respectable" than the picture of an aproned man at a trade. A white collar and tie and blue serge suit, with shoes polished to a nicety, was more impressive in the eyes of a boy of than a garbled-hand man in denim at a lathe or another swinging an axe at a village forge. But these conceptions are being jettisoned; and perhaps it is time that they were.

It is to be remembered, of course, that in these times, neither the professional man nor the mechanic is doing any real work. One may be well off and yet do no more so.

—Regina Leader-Past.

## Women Most Forgetful

Leave Almost Anything On Street Cars States Detroit Official

Everything from soap to nuts gets lost or forgotten by the million street car riders who blusterily ring the stop-bell and wander off without one or more of their possessions, according to Sullivan says, and he ought to know.

Sullivan is custodian of the Detroit street railway lost and found department. He says most of the lost articles belong to women. Men and children are not missing from the offenders' list, however. But as a statistician, Sullivan declares, it is the worst.

"Sometimes I think that women, if you give them enough time, would know about everything they possess in a street car or bus," he said.

"Purses, umbrellas, lingerie, love letters, even wedding rings are found on cars and buses returned to barns and garages." How a woman could possibly lose her wedding ring was beyond him, Sullivan said.

Seasonal losses are quite apparent. In warm weather, hats, coats and gloves are deposited on vacant seats and forgotten. Children, during school days are continually leaving books. At Christmas, gifts by the score are turned into Sullivan's department.

The strangest thing turned in to Sullivan was a guinea pig which had either been lost or abandoned. Other bottles found included shoes, clocks, baby bottles, and even father's liquor loaded bottle.

## Just Dictated

Old Negro Witnesses Hardly Ever Use Words His Own Name

Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas J. Reilly was attempting to show the "incompleteness of an old negro as a witness." "What is your name," he asked. "James Binney George Washington."

"Do you know how to write that name?"

The negro scratched his woolly head.

"Well, uh," he ventured, "I hardly never writes, ah just dictates."

A human body does not exceed 118 miles an hour in falling from any height, according to U. S. army statistics.

Some factories in Scotland have started an "all-British-labor" movement.

## FANCFUL FABLES



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## THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

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or Great Britain.

R. S. Service Proprietor A. Hank

Thursday, July 19th, 1934

Miss Hazel Northcott is home for the summer holidays.

D. McCachern arrived back from a trip East, Wednesday.

Mrs. W. R. Hendry is visiting Mrs. Lush for a few days.

Gordon Brodie and Roman Pawlak have gone on a camping trip to Lake Wabesoo, Prince Albert Park.

C. B. Moore, local O.P.R. agent, left on a trip to Alaska, on Monday.

Mrs. F. Sibley and children, left on a vacation trip on Monday.

E. McGill, returned on Friday of last week from a trip to points west.

Mrs. MacPherson, daughters Marion and Corinne, son Stewart, left for a camping trip at Elkwater Lake, on Monday.

Some of our citizens are enduring the miseries of hay fever these days.

Mrs. D. Robertson and two sons, were the visitors of Mr. and Mrs. R. Murray, at Assisi, last week.

Alaskan Stampede will be held on Friday, July 27, and every effort has been made to make this the best ever held in Alaska. Be at Assisi on the 27th.

Catholic Ladies' will serve Tea at the former Post Office Building, on Empress Sports Day, July 25. Will appreciate your patronage.

## Celebrates Birthday

Bulyea, — Saturday evening, July 7, about 30 friends gathered at the home of Wm. Connell, sr., to celebrate the occasion of his 92nd birthday. The evening was spent in music, singing, speeches, dancing and ended with a banquet.

## Changes in Provincial Cabinet

Following the selection of Hon. R. G. Reid, as premier, and the appointment of the new cabinet at Edmonton this week, a realignment of port-

Dr. A. K. McNeill  
(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

Physician and  
Surgeon  
Phone 41

Office . . . Centre Street

## DENTIST

Dr. DOWLER

Thursdays and Fridays  
Arriving on Wednesday night  
Offices: Royal Bank Building  
(Opposite Hotel)

AT LEADER

Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays  
Private on Wednesdays

—THE—

## Empress Meat Market

WE CARRY

Burns' Shamrock

Brand Bacon

and

Other Meats suitable  
for picnicking needs

Sliced, Package or by the lb. or  
canned

Patronize Your Local Butcher

folios was made, Mr. Reid is to be premier and provincial secretary. One of the important changes is the concentration of all school work in the municipal department over which Hon. Hugh Allen, of Grande Prairie, will preside. This was formerly split amongst three departments. Mr. Allen will thus be ordered with three heavy departments, namely, school, municipal affairs and lands and mines, and will be the first cabinet minister to occupy an office in the new administration building. Mr. Love is named provincial treasurer, and J. J. McLehman, Taber, minister of public works. Mr. Howley retains the health and telephone departments. Mr. Baker, education. Mr. Lymburn the attorney-generalship, and Mr. Girdle, agriculture.

## Crop Report—cont.

Cattle are in good condition, but producers are somewhat anxious over the proposed restrictions in shipments of cattle to the British market. Farmers in central Alberta finishing cattle under the rancher-farmer contract system, have marketed their finished product in most cases to very good advantage, and have realized fairly well on the deal. Cream production has shown a marked increase for the first part of the year, even over last year's high record. Prices have been maintained on a fairly satisfactory basis, but weakness in outside markets has been reflected in somewhat lower price levels here.

R. M. cf Mantario  
(cont. from last week)

Montgomery—That the Secretary be appointed tax collector; assistance to be provided in the office as required by the municipality; indemnity for all mileage necessarily travelled to be at the rate of 7c a mile; and any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses for meals, etc., to be allowed; such expense account to be determined by the Council as to whether or not the said charges are to be allowed as reasonable.

Kinch—That the collector have power and is hereby authorized to appoint one or more bailiffs to take possession if and where necessary.

Kinch—That distribute be made of the goods and chattels (and also cattle and growing crops) in or upon the farm lands and premises now or later in the possession, tenure or occupation of the following persons, as per list authenticated by the signature of the Reeve, and recorded in the minute book as part of this resolution.

St. Mary's Anglican Church

Sunday, July 29th:  
Ainette School, 7.30 p.m., Evening and Sermon.  
Estuary, 11 a.m. motus and sermon.  
Cavendish, 4 p.m., Evening and Sermon.  
Rev. J. S. Parks, Vicar in Charge.

## Sale Notice

To whom the Same May Concern:  
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of power granted under Section 27 of "The Stray Animals Act" and of a By-law of the Rural Municipality of Mantario No. 292.

One Brown Mare, strip in face, right hind foot partly white, brand on right shoulder to be brand on right hip or thigh is to be sold at the Pound kept by the undersigned on the S.W. 1/4 of 24-22-23, on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1934.  
James G. Hughes, Poundkeeper.  
Date, July 16, 1934. Empress, Alberta.

Francis—Whereas a number of residents of the R.M. Man- of N. 202, have little or no relief, it will be possible to sell, and whereas it is understood that the policy of the government is employment rather than relief;

That we request the Department of Highways to arrange a grant to be expended in the said R.M. Mantario No. 202, in order that these persons may be enabled to support their family next winter. Locations suggested are under:

a. Road No. 44, N. of 33-26-23 w3 and through 3 and 4 in 27-28 w3—regarding and clay surface, education.

b. Best of 25 and 30-23 w3; E. of 1-12-13 24-25-30 tp. 21-29 w3; E. 1-12-13, tp. 25-29 w3. Three miles at each end grading, 5 miles in the centre new grade; work to be done chiefly in the centre.

c. E. 25, 26 in tp. 25-29 w3; E. 1-12, tp. 26-29 w3; N. 12-13 w3 and E. of 14-20-19 w3, new grading.

d. N. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, in tp. 24-27 w3.

e. N. 24-26-27 w3. Small bridge and approach, No. 44.

f. E. 24-26-27 w3, raising grade through slough.

g. N. of 7-27-27 w3, large out-curt, lower 40 and approach.

h. E. 20-35, tp. 23-29 w3 and E. 2, 11 tp. 21-29 w3.

Amounts to be apportioned to each project in accordance with the advice of the departmental engineers; in all the cases would recommend that an expenditure of \$10,000 would be advisable if direct relief is to be avoided.

Draft—That an additional \$100 be allowed in each of the divs. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 and an additional \$100 in div. 4 for maintenance.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p.m. to meet at Mayfield Hall, Monday, August 6, at 10 a.m.

C. Evans Sargent, Sec. Treas.

## Soft Water Saves

Soap and Clothes

Household laundry costs as well as the wear and tear on

clothes, can be materially reduced by using soft water in stead of hard water.

Water containing hardness wastes a great deal of soap because the lime and magnesia always combine with soap and change it to "curds." These stick to fabrics and make them greyish, harsh and rancid smelling.

Water is very deceptive in appearance. It may look clean and pure and yet contain hidden impurities. The most troublesome of these are compounds of lime and magnesia which cause the hardness in water.

To prevent waste of soap—to improve the quality of laundry work—to lengthen the life of linens, garments, etc.—it is necessary to use water from which all hardness has been removed. In water that has been completely softened, as it is possible to have it today,

there are no impurities to destroy soap and so line curds to injure clothes.

## Machinery

Drill, nearly new, 14 ft. single disc.

One 10 ft. Tandem Disc Harrow.

We have a Large Stock of I.H.C. REPAIRS on which we are giving

25 p.c. DISCOUNT while they last, also we have on hand a good stock of

Case and Allis Chalmers and Cocksutt Repairs

— THE —

## Empress Lumber Yards

## Household Helps

A few Summer Household Helps:

COLEMAN GASOLINE STOVE, 2-burner \$11.95  
All-metal ICE CREAM FREEZER, 2 quart \$1.75  
Coleman GASOLINE IRON \$8.50  
Electric Irons, \$3.00 up. Thermos Bottles, ea. 60c. up.

Get After the POTATO BUG, now! PARIS GREEN, 1 lb. tins, 50c.

R. A. POOL

AGENT: BRITISH-AMERICAN OIL CO.

Marketing Conference  
and Co-operative Institute

Will be held at

School of Agriculture, OLDS  
JULY 24, 25, 26

Addresses and discussions respecting new federal marketing legislation and various phases of co-operative activity in Alberta. Excellent authorities on these subjects will be present.

All interested invited to attend

FOR INFORMATION, RESERVATIONS, ETC., WRITE

Secretary Conference Committee  
Department of Agriculture, Edmonton

## EMPRESS THEATRE

## Empress Sports Day Show:

starring

Eddie Cantor

in

ROMAN SCANDALS

showing at 5.00 p.m.

on

WEDNES., JULY 25th

## CANNED and COOKED MEATS

are preferred daily during the Hot Weather. Below are listed some timely suggestions;

SPICED HAM, SLICED 35c.  
per lb.  
CORN BEEF, Hereford 15c.  
Brand, 1s per tin  
Clark's ROAST BEEF, 1s 30c.  
per tin  
Veal Loaf, 1-2 lbs., 2 tins for 35c.  
Corn Beef & Cabbage, 1s. 25c.  
per tin

W. R. BRODIE

## Summer Requirements

Bulk Dates, 2 lbs. for 25c.  
Bulk Peaches, per lb. 20c.  
Sheriff's Jelly Powders, 4 for 25c.  
Artificial Vanilla, 8 ozs. 35c.

## FRESH FRUITS &amp; VEGETABLES

DON. MacRAE

EXTRA LOW 150 RATES FROM 25c

YORK

EXCELLENT COFFEE SHOP

ALSO OPERATING

HOTEL ST. REGIS

RATES 50c and \$2.50 — WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES